

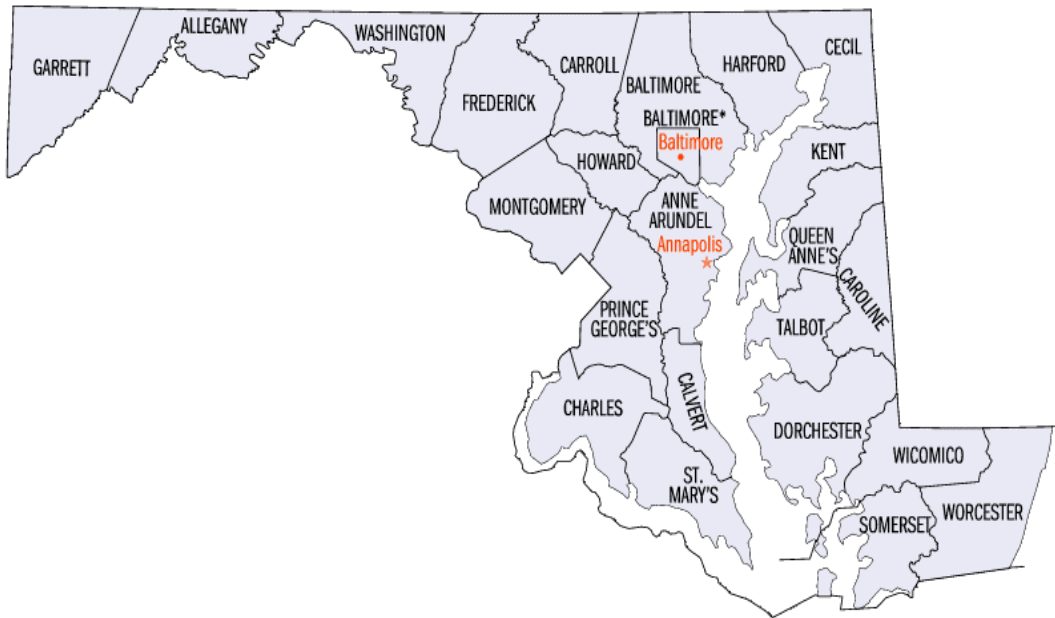
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Baltimore, Maryland

Profile of Drug Indicators

May 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Baltimore, Maryland

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

- Population: 651,154 (2000 Census); 736,014 (1990 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2000): 31.0% white; 64.0% black/African American; 0.3% American Indian and Alaska Native; 1.5% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 1.7% Hispanic/Latino; 0.2% other race; 1.3% two or more races

Politics

- Mayor: Martin O'Malley²
- City Council Members: Sheila Dixon (President); John L. Cain; Nicholas D'Adamo, Jr.; Lois Garey; Paula Johnson Branch; Bernard C. Young; Pamela V. Carter; Robert Curran; Kenneth Harris, Sr.; Lisa Joi Stancil; Agnes Welch; Keiffer J. Mitchell, Jr.; Catherine E. Pugh; Stephanie Rawlings Blake; Helen Holton; Rochelle Spector; Dr. Kwame Osayaba Abayomi; Edward L Reisinger; Melvin L. Stukes³
- Baltimore Police Commissioner: Kevin Clark⁴

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)⁵
Designated in 1994, the Washington, D.C./Baltimore HIDTA consists of six counties in Maryland and Baltimore City, the District of Columbia, the four counties in Northern Virginia contiguous to D.C., and the City of Alexandria, Virginia. There are 133 federal, state and local agencies participating in the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA.
- Baltimore Believe⁶
Launched by Mayor O'Malley on April 5, 2002, Baltimore Believe is an advertising community-centered campaign aimed at reducing drug trafficking, drug violence, and drug use in the city. Since the launch, approximately 150,000 people have visited the Baltimore Believe Web site and 30,000 individuals have signed Baltimore's Declaration of Independence from Drugs.
- Baltimore Rising⁷
Baltimore Rising is a community-driven, faith-based youth violence reduction program which consists of mentoring and monitoring initiatives to reduce criminal, delinquent, and violent behavior. The target population includes individuals ages 13-17 who are at-risk, have criminal/violent histories, are returning to the community from residential programs, and youth with drug addicted parents. Referrals to the program can come from parents, clergy and other community members, drug treatment programs, courts, and schools.
- Break the Cycle⁸
Baltimore City is one of the 7 jurisdictions that participate in Maryland's Break the Cycle (BTC) program. BTC is aimed at stopping the cycle of addiction and crime, focusing on offenders with specific conditions for substance abuse, drug testing, or treatment.

Federal Funding

- Drug Free Communities Support Program⁹
Since Drug-Free Communities funds were first available to community groups in FY 1998, only one Baltimore coalition has received funding. In FY 2001, the Health Educators Linking Parents and Students Coalition received \$72,620.
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed¹⁰
Three sites in Baltimore have received Federal funding and official recognition as Weed and Seed sites: Northwest Baltimore, East Baltimore, and West Baltimore.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) FY 2001 Discretionary Funds received in Baltimore:¹¹
 - Center for Mental Health Services
 - \$200,000 to Coalitions for Prevention. Project period: 9/30/00-8/31/02
 - \$412,869 to the Baltimore Health Department. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$100,000 to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$25,000 to On Our Own of Maryland, Inc. Project period: 9/30/98-9/29/02
 - \$60,000 to On Our Own of Maryland, Inc. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$412,900 to Baltimore City for the Tamar's Children Program. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$50,000 to the Mental Hygiene Administration. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/02
 - \$7,500 to Johns Hopkins University. Project period: 9/01/00-8/31/02
 - \$400,000 to People Encouraging People, Inc. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/06
 - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
 - 394,175 to Johns Hopkins University. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$394,175 to Friends Research Institute, Inc. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
 - \$500,000 to Baltimore Health Department. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$500,000 to Baltimore Health Department. Project period: 9/30/00-9/29/03
 - \$336,543 to Friends Research Institute. Project period: 9/30/00-9/29/03
 - \$373,489 to Friends Research Institute. Project period: 9/30/99-9/29/02
 - \$388,847 to Friends Research Institute. Project period: 9/30/99-9/29/02
 - \$489,887 to Friends Research Institute. Project period: 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$2,210,000 to Baltimore Health Department. Project period: 7/15/01-7/14/02
 - \$399,098 to Health Education Resource Organization. Project period: 9/30/99-9/29/02
- Baltimore did not receive any funding through the FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant Program.¹²
- Baltimore did not receive any methamphetamine funding in 2002 from the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.¹³
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant amounts received in Baltimore:¹⁴
 - \$200,000 to Barclay Greenmount/Barclay Townhouses
 - \$200,000 to Upton Court, Greenwillow Manor, Woodland Street Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Hartland Run Apartments

- \$119,500 to Kingsley Park Apartments
- FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services grant amounts received by Baltimore recipients:¹⁵
 - \$43,903,493 in formula funds
 - \$40,047,628 in discretionary funds

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- During 2001, there were 63,488 index offenses known to the police in Baltimore. This is a 15.3% decrease from the 74,918 index offenses known to police in 1999.¹⁶

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Baltimore, 1999-2001

Crime Type	1999	2000	2001	% Change 1999-2001
Murder	305	261	256	-16.1%
Forcible rape	367	366	296	-19.3
Robbery	7,437	6,613	5,747	-22.7
Aggravated assault	10,521	8,763	8,500	-19.2
Burglary	12,312	10,688	10,899	-11.5
Larceny	36,742	31,337	29,615	-19.4
Auto theft	7,234	7,858	8,175	13.0
Total violent	18,630	16,003	14,799	-20.6
Total property	56,288	49,883	48,689	-13.5
Total index offenses	74,918	65,886	63,488	-15.3

- As part of the Break the Cycle program, Baltimore City arrestees are drug tested at intake. Results of the drug tests in 2002 show that 28% tested positive for marijuana, 36.2% tested positive for cocaine/crack, and 35.8% tested positive for heroin.¹⁷
- Between February 26 and March 30, 2001, a sampling of arrestees at Baltimore City's Central Booking facility were drug tested. Results of the tests indicate that 78% of the male and 72% of the female arrestees tested positive for a drug at arrest.¹⁸

Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Baltimore, 2001

Drug Type	Male (N=201)	Female (N=101)
Opiates	38%	49%
Marijuana	37	5
Cocaine	36	57
Amphetamines	9	16
Methadone	2	10
Benzodiazepines	1	3
Propoxyphene	1	0
Methaqualone	<1	1
Phencyclidine	0	0
Barbiturates	0	2
Any drug	78	72
At least two drugs	37	50

- During 2001, there were more than 17,000 adult arrests for drug possession in Baltimore.¹⁹

Number of Drug Arrests, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Possession				
Juvenile	1,505	1,366	1,309	1,445
Adult	8,829	8,777	8,906	17,354
Sales and manufacturing				
Juvenile	1,506	1,575	1,602	1,928
Adult	6,212	6,119	4,273	8,939

- More than 14,000 of the total (adult and juvenile) arrests for possession in 2001 involved opium or cocaine and their derivatives.²⁰

Number of Drug Possession Arrests, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

Drug Involved	1998	1999	2000	2001
Opium or cocaine and derivatives	7,551	7,382	7,558	14,770
Marijuana	2,194	2,257	2,395	3,962
Other	585	500	258	67
Total possession arrests	10,334	10,143	10,215	18,799

- There were 10,592 arrests for drug sales/manufacturing in Baltimore during 2001.²¹

Number of Drug Sales/Manufacturing Arrests, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

Drug Involved	1998	1999	2000	2001
Opium or cocaine and derivatives	6,896	6,894	5,319	10,592
Marijuana	809	779	543	263
Other dangerous non-narcotic	13	21	13	12
Total sales/manufacturing arrests	7,718	7,694	5,875	10,867

- Nine locations identified as open-air drug markets were eliminated in Baltimore in 2001. The Baltimore Police Department was also able to maintain the closure of 10 open-air drug markets identified and eliminated in 2000.²²
- The Baltimore Police Department estimates that 40-60% of the city's homicides are drug-related.²³

Drugs

- Cocaine
Baby laxatives are reportedly used as powder cocaine adulterants in Baltimore. When injectors can not find powder cocaine to use, they sometimes re-cook crack and inject that instead. A rock of crack cocaine costs \$5-\$10.²⁴ In the Baltimore area during FY 2001, powder cocaine sold for \$80-\$100 per gram and crack sold for \$100 per gram.²⁵

- **Heroin**
With approximately 45,000 addicts, Baltimore has one of the most serious heroin abuse problems in the country.²⁶ Heroin users in Baltimore are typically over the age of 30. Following September 11, 2001, there was a decrease in the amount of heroin available in the city.²⁷ The availability of Southwest Asian heroin has increased in Baltimore.²⁸ In the first quarter of FY 2002, heroin prices in Baltimore were as follows: \$10-\$20 per bag, \$102 per gram, \$2,800 per ounce, and \$90,000 per kilogram. In the first quarter of FY 2001, heroin purity levels reached 96% in the Baltimore area.²⁹
- **Marijuana**
Marijuana is readily available throughout the Washington, D.C./Baltimore region.³⁰ The practice of sprinkling MDMA over marijuana before smoking it has been reported in Baltimore.³¹ A marijuana joint typically sells for \$1-3 and an ounce of marijuana sells for \$100.³²
- **Club Drugs**
Baltimore youth offenders report that ecstasy is mixed with heroin, cocaine, mescaline, speed, LSD, and ketamine. They also report “parachuting,” which entails crushing an MDMA pill in a napkin and swallowing it to achieve more rapid effects.³³ In 2000, Maryland’s Center for Substance Abuse Research conducted a survey of 114 rave attendees as they were exiting clubs in Baltimore from 1-4 a.m. Sixty percent of those surveyed reported using MDMA in the past 90 days, and 90% reported using MDMA at least once in their lifetime.³⁴ Anecdotal reports indicate that MDMA is being used in area middle schools. MDMA pills cost between \$18 and \$20.³⁵
- **Other Drugs**
According to youth offenders, oxycodone and Ritalin are often crushed and inhaled or injected. Offenders also report using oxycodone, Ritalin, and Valium individually with beer to enhance its effects.³⁶ Following the decline in heroin availability after September 11, abuse of benzodiazepines and prescription opiates increased.³⁷ The abuse of clonidine (Catapres) is an emerging problem in Baltimore.³⁸

Juveniles

- From March to June 2002, 94 Baltimore City youth in Maryland Detention Centers provided urine samples as part of the Juvenile Offender Population Urinalysis Screening (OPUS) program. Fifty-seven percent of the youth tested positive for at least one of the ten drugs that were tested. Fifty-six percent tested positive for marijuana.³⁹
- Approximately 26% of Baltimore high school seniors surveyed in 2001 reported using marijuana at least once during the past year. Nearly 37% reported lifetime marijuana use (“ever used”) and 14% reported using marijuana within the past 30 days.⁴⁰

Percent of 10th and 12th Graders Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Baltimore, 2001

Drug Type	10 th Grade			12 th Grade		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Marijuana	34.2%	22.4%	29.4%	36.8%	14.0%	26.0%
Inhalants	5.3	3.8	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Crack	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other forms of cocaine	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.3	2.4
LSD	3.7	2.4	3.7	1.3	0.7	1.1
PCP	3.2	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other hallucinogens	4.1	3.6	4.1	2.6	2.2	2.6
Steroids for body building	3.3	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0
Methamphetamine	3.2	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.7
Designer drugs (MDMA)	5.2	3.1	5.2	4.3	1.7	3.9
Heroin	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Used a needle to inject	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
Amphetamines	4.0	2.9	3.7	4.6	3.0	4.6
Ritalin	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.6

- Approximately 21% of Baltimore 8th graders surveyed in 2001 reported using marijuana at least once during the past 12 months.⁴¹

Percent of 6th and 8th Graders Reporting Use of Selected Drugs, Baltimore, 2001

Drug Type	6 th Grade			8 th Grade		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Marijuana	4.2%	1.9%	2.7%	23.0%	14.6%	21.0%
Inhalants	1.5	0.7	0.7	3.5	1.5	2.3
Crack	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other forms of cocaine	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.9
LSD	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.7	2.6
PCP	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other hallucinogens	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.2	1.4	2.2
Steroids for body building	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	2.0
Methamphetamine	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.3	1.8	2.6
Designer drugs (MDMA)	0.9	0.2	0.4	2.2	1.0	2.2
Heroin	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Used a needle to inject	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Amphetamines	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.6	1.1	2.6
Ritalin	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9

Enforcement

- As of December 31, 2001, the Baltimore Police Department was made up of 3,298 sworn personnel, 584 civilian personnel, and 19 contractual employees.⁴²

Trafficking and Seizures

- Baltimore serves as the primary distribution center for illicit drugs in Maryland.⁴³
- Drugs, weapons, and illicit proceeds destined for points south of New York City routinely transit through Baltimore via Interstate 95.⁴⁴
- Violence related to the distribution of drugs is a serious problem in Baltimore, and the prevalence of violence associated with marijuana distribution is increasing in the city.⁴⁵
- Loosely organized neighborhood gangs control most of the heroin distribution in Baltimore.⁴⁶
- An estimated 95% of the 242 gangs identified by the Baltimore Police distribute drugs.⁴⁷
- Heroin distributors often purchase the drug in wholesale quantities, transport it to private residences in Baltimore County suburbs, cut and package it into retail quantities, and then transport it back to Baltimore City for retail distribution.⁴⁸
- Most flights into the Baltimore/Washington International Airport (BWI) requiring Customs clearance arrive from the Caribbean region, a major transshipment area for illegal drugs. Drug shipments sent through BWI via package delivery services are also a major threat.⁴⁹
- Drugs are also transported through the Port of Baltimore.⁵⁰
- The heroin found in the Washington, D.C./Baltimore HIDTA region is usually imported from South America and arrives via New York City.⁵¹
- Baltimore sources indicate that, in addition to the usual drug dealing settings, heroin is also sometimes sold in locally run fried chicken restaurants with plexiglass drive-up windows where drug transactions take place. Also, slots are sometimes cut into vacant buildings where “money goes in and drugs go out.”⁵²
- Some heroin sellers also sell powder cocaine with both drugs sold together as a single unit (“one-and-one”).⁵³
- Operation Jetway (a DEA initiative) efforts resulted in 42 seizures of illegal drugs at BWI’s package sorting facilities during 2000.⁵⁴
- Cocaine is the drug most often seized at the Port of Baltimore.⁵⁵

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵⁶
As of May 2003, there were 3 drug courts in Baltimore that have been operating for over 2 years and 1 family drug court that was being planned.

Corrections

- Addicts Changing Together Substance Abuse Program (ACT-SAP)⁵⁷
Established in 1996, ACT-SAP provides addiction services to male and female detainees in the Baltimore City Detention Center. ACT-SAP is a 30-60 day program comprised of 3 components: acupuncture detoxification, counseling, and education. ACT-SAP is the only known jail-based treatment program in the U.S. that uses acupuncture as a treatment for daily detoxification.
- The Baltimore City Detention Center has the capacity to house up to 2,966 detainees.⁵⁸

Consequences of Use

- Preliminary data indicate that there were 5,952 drug abuse episodes reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network by Baltimore emergency departments from January to June 2002. During full year 2001, there were 11,625 drug abuse episodes.⁵⁹

Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, Baltimore, 1998-June 2002*

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*
Alcohol-in-combination	3,079	3,566	2,628	2,911	1,522
Cocaine	6,871	6,921	4,943	4,930	2,806
Heroin	6,711	6,999	5,405	4,481	1,977
Marijuana	1,495	1,679	1,620	1,786	944
Amphetamines	105	150	175	262	125
Methamphetamine	6	10	6	6	4
MDMA (Ecstasy)	6	35	64	75	29
Ketamine	3	1	4	6	3
LSD	39	53	49	29	7
PCP	53	45	73	75	42
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	6	11	8	5	3
Flunitrazepam	0	9	0	0	0
GHB	0	7	3	7	6
Inhalants	24	18	12	6	2
Combin. not found above	4	1	1	8	3
Total ED drug abuse episodes	13,736	14,171	11,505	11,625	5,952
Total ED drug mentions	23,541	24,772	19,874	20,777	11,089

* 2002 data are preliminary and only for January to June

- There were 306 drug overdose deaths in Baltimore City in 2001. More than half of the overdose deaths involved narcotics.⁶⁰

Number of Overdose Deaths, by Drug Involved, Baltimore City, 1998-2001

Type of Overdose	1998	1999	2000	2001
Single drug overdose				
Alcohol only	11	8	9	8
Narcotics only	143	178	157	159
Cocaine only	11	17	11	16
Methadone only	3	3	5	10
Multiple drug overdose				
Narcotics and alcohol	54	69	94	59
Cocaine and alcohol	9	5	7	4
Narcotics and cocaine	73	55	50	45
Alcohol and other drugs	4	8	1	5
Total overdose deaths	308	343	334	306

- While there were no MDMA-positive deaths recorded in Baltimore City in 2001, six such deaths had been reported from January to October 18, 2002. The ages of the deceased ranged from 21 to 27. There were four MDMA-positive deaths in Baltimore City during 2000, two in 1999, and one in 1998.⁶¹
- During 2001, there were 329 drug-related deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network by Medical Examiners (ME) in Baltimore City. Heroin/morphine was mentioned in 259 of the deaths.⁶²

Number of ME Drug Mentions, Baltimore, 1997-2001

Drug Type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol-in-combination	186	181	174	196	135
Cocaine	228	241	232	178	183
Heroin/morphine	278	310	344	292	259
Marijuana	--	--	--	--	--
Amphetamines	--	--	--	--	--
Methamphetamine	--	--	13	--	--
Hallucinogens	--	--	--	1	1
Inhalants	--	--	2	--	1
Club drugs	--	2	2	1	--
Narcotic analgesics	100	118	71	86	91
Other analgesics	28	22	29	25	23
Benzodiazepines	18	25	6	16	8
Antidepressants	66	80	85	73	72
All other substances	353	393	305	226	214
Total drug deaths	357	379	404	360	329
Total drug mentions	1,257	1,372	1,263	1,094	987

Treatment

- Results from the 2001 Baltimore City Substance Abuse Need for Treatment Among Arrestees (SANTA) Project indicate that 49% of male arrestees and 53% of female arrestees met the clinical criteria for current dependence and/or abuse and were, therefore, currently in need of treatment.⁶³

Current Need for Treatment Among Arrestees, Baltimore, 2001

Age	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
All ages	226	49%	113	53%
<20	47	34	9	22
21-25	33	36	17	35
26-30	27	52	20	90
31-35	35	63	21	67
36-40	41	59	26	46
>41	43	51	20	40

- In 2000, approximately 33% of those admitted to treatment in Baltimore for crack cocaine were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system.⁶⁴

Criminal Justice System Referrals to Treatment, Baltimore, 1997-2000

Primary Substance	1997	1998	1999	2000
Crack cocaine	28.7%	33.1%	30.9%	32.7%
Heroin-injection	23.7	25.6	23.2	22.4
Heroin-intranasal	31.8	33.5	34.3	29.3
Marijuana	68.4	67.0	64.4	62.9

- In a group of Baltimore treatment clients who were found guilty of crimes that led to imprisonment by the Maryland Division of Corrections, 38% fewer arrests were recorded in the 12 months following treatment, compared to the 12 months prior to receiving treatment.⁶⁵
- There are 95 treatment programs in Baltimore City that have been certified by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.⁶⁶
- There were 21,641 total admissions (all ages) to treatment in Baltimore City during FY 2002.⁶⁷

Number of Admissions (All Ages) to Treatment, Baltimore City, FY 1998-2002

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Heroin	10,863	12,298	13,178	11,989	14,983
Non-Rx methadone	130	177	145	78	135
Other opiates	198	215	247	309	458
Alcohol	7,229	7,612	7,622	7,310	9,179
Barbiturates	44	48	51	29	42
Other sedatives/hypnotics	57	78	73	76	111
Hallucinogens	54	32	51	91	102
Cocaine/crack	9,262	10,200	10,281	9,126	11,871
Marijuana/hash	4,031	3,955	4,087	3,880	4,711
Methamphetamine	63	7	12	9	22
Other amphetamines	20	17	16	25	27
Inhalants	38	35	30	23	38
PCP	57	35	39	29	35
Other stimulants	6	13	7	5	13
Benzodiazepines	151	180	169	174	235
Other tranquilizers	24	22	8	13	13
Over the counter	2	6	10	6	7
Steroids	N/A	66	12	9	14
Other	50	19	17	41	93
Total admissions	16,970	18,554	18,636	17,554	21,641

- Juveniles represented 1,368 of those admitted to treatment in Baltimore City during FY 2002.⁶⁸

Number of Juvenile Admissions to Treatment, Baltimore City, FY 1998-2002

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Heroin	88	108	101	52	48
Non-Rx methadone	0	1	0	1	0
Other opiates	5	2	1	23	16
Alcohol	729	713	643	704	830
Barbiturates	0	0	1	1	3
Other sedatives/hypnotics	0	2	1	2	6
Hallucinogens	25	13	21	33	44
Cocaine/crack	54	49	56	34	39
Marijuana/hash	887	880	806	838	1,049
Methamphetamine	2	1	2	2	5
Other amphetamines	0	1	2	6	7
Inhalants	22	17	6	13	23
PCP	7	2	2	0	3
Other stimulants	1	5	0	1	2
Benzodiazepines	2	2	1	1	5
Other tranquilizers	0	0	0	0	1
Over the counter	0	1	2	0	3
Steroids	N/A	30	3	1	5
Other	22	7	1	2	3
Total admissions	1,068	1,260	1,036	1,103	1,368

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² Baltimore Mayor Web site: <http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/mayor/>

³ Baltimore City Council Web site: <http://www.baltimorecitycouncil.com/>

⁴ Baltimore Police Department Commissioner Web site: <http://www.baltimorepd.org/commish.htm>

⁵ Office of National Drug Control Policy Web site, Washington, D.C./Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_dc.html

⁶ Baltimore Believe Web site: <http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/believe/index.html>

⁷ Baltimore Mayor's Office for Children, Youth, and Families, Baltimore Rising Web site: <http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/government/mocyf/index.html>

⁸ Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, *Strategies for the Drug-Involved Offender*, January 2003: <http://www2.dpscs.state.md.us/dpp/btc4finalreport.pdf>

⁹ Drug Free Communities Support Program Web site, Maryland section: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/md.html>

¹⁰ Executive Office for Weed and Seed Data Center, Maryland section: <http://www.weedandseeddatacenter.org/maryland.html>

¹¹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2001 Discretionary Funds, Maryland section: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states01/md.htm>

¹² Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DrugCourts/02DCgrants.htm>

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- ¹³ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, *COPS Methamphetamine Grant Announcement*, November 14, 2002: http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/GrantAnnounce/meth_grantees.pdf
- ¹⁴ Department of Housing and Urban Development, *FY 2001 Federally Assisted Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report*: <http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>
- ¹⁵ Office of Justice Programs, Maryland FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services Grants: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/map/md.htm>
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This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#). For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues, contact:

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